SUMMARY OF EPA/OSHA/NIOSH EVENTS

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- **June 1990** -- The ETS risk assessment and workplace policy guide were released for public comment.

- **December 1990** -- EPA's Science Advisory Board (SAB) met to consider the draft ETS risk assessment and policy guide.

- **April 1991** -- SAB's report to EPA on the risk assessment was issued.
  - SAB essentially concurred in EPA's classification of ETS as a Category A carcinogen.
  - SAB instructed EPA to undertake extensive revision of the risk assessment.
  - SAB made few changes to the workplace policy guide -- could be released at any time, but will probably accompany release of the risk assessment.

- **June 1991** -- EPA announced that the compendium -- which is not positive for the industry -- is not intended as "an official EPA document." The SAB subsequently declined to review the document.

- **Fall 1991** -- EPA expects to complete revision of the ETS risk assessment this fall. It is not clear whether the Agency will release a final document this fall or concur with SAB's request for a second review before the document is released.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

- **Summer 1991** -- OSHA announced it will issue a Request for Information (RFI) on the overall issue of indoor air quality, to include ETS, sometime this fall. The RFI would help OSHA determine whether it should proceed with regulatory action to reduce worker exposures to ETS and other indoor pollutants.
  - IF an RFI is issued, OSHA is expected to allow 120 days for public comment. Following comment, but perhaps a full year later, OSHA would publish a proposed standard.
  - After subjecting the standard to public hearings and possible revisions -- a process which could take an additional year -- the agency could issue a final standard.

State OSHA's

- All 50 states must comply with OSHA regulations. Twenty-four states have their own OSHA plans and can issue their own rulings on ETS. None have to date. It appears that they are awaiting action by federal OSHA.
- If federal OSHA acts, the states' regulation must be as stringent as the federal, but may exceed federal standards.

2021158364

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/jrgj0000

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

- **June 1991** -- NIOSH issued a Current Intelligence Bulletin (CIB) on ETS in the workplace. The CIB concludes ETS is "a potential occupational carcinogen." The CIB suggests that "exposure to ETS is most efficiently and completely controlled by simply eliminating tobacco use from the workplace." Short of a smoking ban, the CIB recommends separate ventilation for smoking areas.

General Information

- State administrative bodies may take EPA/OSHA action as a green light to ban or regulate smoking in government and private workplaces.

- Federal OSHA action may encourage state OSHAs and other administrative bodies to await the federal outcome.

- Media reporting on EPA/OSHA activity has been, at best, incomplete and has led to confusion among policymakers.

2021158365

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/jrgj0000